

Newport Mercury.

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Volume 101.

Children's Corner.

TWINS AT THE WEST.

(No. 17.)

AN English officer named Elliot, unexpectedly
found one of the Indian chiefs with two Del-
aware chiefs and three hundred warriors. They
came to speak very peacefully to these Christians
and told them they came to give them some good
news. The war was now raging all around
them, and they could not live any longer in
peace. They were removed to the Far West. But
the good men told them that they did not intend
to make any part in the war, and they trusted in
God to keep them in safety.
But soon the savages proceeded to violence.—
Mary was seized with terror as they entered
the wigwag and made them all prisoners. The
Indians and their families were taken to De-
laware, and separated from the little flock that they
had gathered in the wilderness. And during all
the next winter they suffered with hunger and
cold, while the praying Indians were obliged to
return home with their captives.
After awhile the men, women and children
were permitted to go back for the purpose of gather-
ing in their corn, and return with it to their
homes. And while they were quietly engaged in
the work, a party of whites under command of
Mr. Williamson, surrounded the field, and took
sixty-six of them prisoners.
It is enough to make one's heart bleed to read
the details of the horrid massacre that
followed. A council was held, and it was deter-
mined to murder them all. So terrible now was
the hatred of red men, that only 18 of this large
company were able to show any mercy.
One woman who could speak good English
was hurried before the commander, and entreated him
to spare them. But all in vain. They were ordered
to prepare for death.
Then was heard the Christian hymn sweetly
sung, and with calmness they prepared to meet
their God. They knelt together and prayed in the
Indian tongue that they might find the dear Sa-
viour near, to support them in the dark valley.—
When they rose from their knees the signal was
given. Then the soldiers rushed upon them, and
only two Indian boys escaped, as if by miracle, to
tell to the support these Christian martyrs that
they had entered the dark valley.
Dear children, can you conceive of anything
more horrid than this? It seems to transform
men into brutes. Who would wish to be a sol-
dier out to fight the good Indians that were
in the Far West? Would you not prefer to
become soldiers of Christ? We must soon die, and
the Bible in your hand to tell them of Jesus, and
guide them to Heaven? There are still little com-
panies of praying Indians. There are still some
of the old ones, and their pastors. But they could
not bring back the dead. We can never forget, no,
never, the injustice that these men have received
from those who ought to have been their protec-
tors.

(To be continued.)

ONLY LOOK UP.

The following little poem exemplifies the mean-
ing of a most important and consoling text of
Scripture, the deep purport of which many per-
sons have never understood. It is a translation
of a saying said to have been actually received
from the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ.
"Pray," said a mother to her dying child.
"Pray," and in token of assent, he smiled.
Most willing was the child to do as he was bid,
the falling frame that could hardly speak.
At length he cried, "Dear mother, in God's book
I have not written, 'I have no strength for prayer.'
I look up to you and he goes on, 'I have no strength
for prayer.' It is, my child, it is; thus saith the Lord,
and we may confidently trust his word."
Her son looked up to Jesus raised his eyes,
And drew, a happy spirit, to the skies.
Child's Paper.

Poetry.

THE ANGLER'S SONG.

Hail to the Spring-time and the hills!
Hail to the meadows and the fog!
Hail to the rills and the rills!
All hail the trout 'neath yonder log!
Have good care,
That's his hair,
Heigh-ho, hop,
Flip, flip, flip.
Hail to the shocking old straw hat,
Second-hand trousers, coat and boots,
Box of worms, lively and fat,
All hail your hook in those old rocks!
Careless man,
Mad as a hatter,
Neither snap,
Nor rip, flap.
Blessed and calm the smiling morn;
Birds sing where'er we roam.
Flowers the fields and woods adorn;
All hail my line 'midst dancing foam!
Now look out—
Silent stand—
And a trout
Will kiss my hand.
Hail the graceful silver gleam!
Lo! a trout, with sudden spring,
Forms a spray-bow 'er the stream,
And is added to my string.
VERBEN SAT,
Flip, flip, flip.

THE LOADSTONE.

As needles point towards the pole
When touched by the magnetic stone,
So faith in Jesus gives the soul
A tendency beyond known.
Till then, by blinded passion led,
In search of fancy's good we range;
The path of disappointment tread,
To nothing fix'd but love of change.
But when the Holy Ghost imparts
A knowledge of the Saviour's love,
Our wand'ring, weary, restless hearts
Are fix'd at once, no more to move.
Now a new principle takes place,
Which guides and animates the will,
This love, another name for grace,
Constrains to good, and bars from ill.
By love's pure light we soon perceive
Our nobler bliss and proper end,
And gladly every idol leave,
To love and serve our Lord and Friend.
Thus borne along by faith and hope,
We feel the Saviour's words are true,
And I, if I be lifted up,
Will draw the sinner upwards too.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

The little dew may shun the plant that puns,
The lofly sun may forget the flowery glen;
A mother's love with death alone declines;
And say, ye white-robed angels, dies it then?

Miscellaneous.

THE LATE ARNOLD BUFFUM.

This venerable man, known through his
whole career as a philanthropist, has at last,
in a good old age, descended to the grave.
He died at Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N.J.,
March 13, after a short but severe illness.
He was 78 years of age. His many friends
have gone there but he is not in the tomb. He
still lives and will ever live. Mortality
has put on immortality. What was excel-
lent in him survives, and will be precious
as an inheritance to his children and chil-
dren's children, and as a legacy to the
world.

He was born in the year 1782, at Smith-
field, R. I. His father, William Buffum,
was an abolitionist of the old school, the
school of Benet, Hopkins, Franklin, Jay,
Brown, etc. His house at that early day
was a refuge of fugitive slaves. He had
twelve children, and could say, what few
men have ever been able to truly say, the
whole twelve were all anti-slavery in senti-
ment and practice. They had an anti-slav-
ery birth right. Only one survives of this
large anti-slavery family.

Arnold Buffum married Rebecca Gould,
daughter of John Gould, of Middletown,
R. I. It proved a happy union and lasted
over fifty years. His worthy partner sur-
vives him, and resides with affectionate chil-
dren. About the year 1825, Mr. Buffum
visited England, where he became acquaint-
ed with several persons distinguished for
their philanthropy—among them Eliza-
beth Fry, whom he frequently accompa-
nied in benevolent visits to Newgate prison.
He often described this noble woman as
she appeared among the prisoners, reading
the scriptures to them in her inimitable
way, praying with them, speaking to them
words of instruction and hope, and mani-
festing a deep interest in their behalf. He
also formed a friendship with David Holt,
called the "Father of Manchester." They
were kindred spirits, and their friendship
cemented by sympathy and correspond-
ence, continued until the death of Mr. Holt.

In Paris, where he resided for a time,
he became acquainted with Amelia Opie,
of England, who was there on a visit.
They associated with a little band of
Englishmen who were struggling for a
short period. Mr. Buffum and Mrs. Opie
were appointed by this band to attend to
the wants of several poor people who looked
to them for help. A pleasant friendship
grew up between these kindred spirits.
Once a week they met at the house of
Lafayette, and talked of human rights with
this world-renowned son of liberty, and
the true-hearted friends who gathered
around him at his hospitable mansion.

In England, Mr. Buffum eagerly inquired
into plans for the better condition of so-
ciety, and among the objects that engaged
his attention was native schools. On re-
turning to his native country he brought
with him the apparatus used in their schools
and tried the experiment of the first infant
school in the United States, at Fall River,
Mass., where over one hundred little chil-
dren were taught. The experiment was
so satisfactory to the people, that they ad-
ded an infant department to the public
schools. The good results, and the evil
prevented, can only be known to him who
seeth them from the beginning.

Mr. Buffum was one of the twelve indi-
viduals who associated to commence the
great work that is now agitating the whole
nation. On the 30th of January, 1832,
they formed the New England Anti-Slavery
Society in Boston. Mr. Buffum was the
first President and the first lecturer
sent forth by the New England Society.
He lectured also in opposition to the Col-
onization Society. He was a member of
the convention that assembled in Philadel-
phia, Dec. 4th, 1833, to form the Anti-
Slavery Society, and, as he had opportu-
nity, he attended conventions for the for-
mation of State and other societies on
behalf of the down-trodden and oppressed.

After the formation of the American and
Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, he acted as
a member of the Executive Committee sev-
eral years. With his tongue and pen he
advocated the cause of the slave and the
free people of color with a boldness and
perseverance worthy of all praise. His in-
timate friends knew his remarkable patience
under provocation and the sensibility of
his great loving heart when friends of long
standing turned coldly from him because
he despised caste and was the outspoken
and fearless champion of the oppressed.

This coldness, although it wounded him,
could not change his sentiments or his con-
duct, or make him swerve a hair's breadth
from the line of fidelity to the cause of free-
dom.

In June, 1843, Mr. Buffum attended the
General Anti-Slavery Convention held in
London, and took active part in the pro-
ceedings.
Mr. Buffum had a manly form, a stento-
rian voice, and a cheerful temper. A youth-
ful gait, an appearance of robust health,
a habit of looking at the bright side of things,
and a step, manner and appearance, that
seemed to say "I'm determined to be a
young man as long as I can." Within a
week of his departure the writer of this had
an interview with him in this city, when
an answer to inquiries Mr. Buffum said, "I

feel perfectly well; they take me for a man
ten years younger than I am; I feel the
same interest in affairs that I ever did, and
have a good hope of immortality through
our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." His
manner at this time, was unusually tender
and affectionate, while he spoke of friends
and acquaintances, some of whom had passed into
the spiritual world, while others survived
and were still in the harness.

Mr. Buffum's buoyancy did not arise
merely from animal spirits, natural cheer-
fulness and constant cheerfulness, for he had
religious faith that sustained him, and gave
warmth and steadiness to his spirits. He
believed and confided in the promises of
God. This faith carried him through all
the trials and persecutions to which he was
subject and over all the dark and stony
places of his pilgrimage. He had a full
belief in the brotherhood of man and in the
Fatherhood of God. He believed that the
Aimighy, as he had promised, would break
the rod of the oppressor and let the op-
pressed go free. This belief animated him
in his long continued labors in behalf of his
fellow men, and inspired him with unabated
confidence in God. As he walked about
his dwelling he would be heard chanting—
"The Lord is my Saviour—
No want shall I know."

The Lord was the strength of his life even
in times of disappointment and blighted
hopes. Mr. Buffum had a serene temper
and was never embittered against his op-
ponents, nor did he suffer himself to lose con-
fidence in his fellow men.

During the last fortnight of his pilgrim-
age Mr. Buffum suffered much pain, but
his mind was vigorous to the last. He felt
that the messenger of death had called for
him. Though he had lived to a good old
age, he was sensible that he was an old
man, almost fourscore, and he felt resigned
to obey the divine call. The fourteenth
chapter of John was read to him by one of
his grandsons, and he eagerly responded to
the consoling words of Him who spake as
never man spake. Except some whis-
pered words of human love, his last ex-
pressions were: "Glory to God! Glory
to God! Let me go to God!" In the lan-
guage of Whittier, applied to a kindred
spirit.

"Such was our friend. Formed on the good soil
of truth and love, and downright honest man."
His children and children's children rise
up and call him blessed. They will never
forget his affectionateness to them and
their surviving parents, his universal love
to the human race, his indefatigable search-
ings after truth, his trust in an over-ruling
Providence, his peaceful death, and bright
hope of a blessed immortality. His sur-
viving conductors in the cause of oppressed
humanity will recollect his untiring zeal,
his indomitable course, his unswerving di-
ligence. The people of color will ever bear
in mind his manly and unflinching advocacy
of their rights. And all who know him will
never lose the impression of his straight-
forwardness in every good work to which
he was called.—*New York Standard.*

CANONICS.

One of the most renowned Sachems of
the New England tribes was Canonics, chief
of the Narragansett Indians, when the Pil-
grims founded Plymouth. He regarded
the coming of the white man with a jealous
fear, and in 1622 fought with five
thousand warriors around him, he sent a
challenge to Gov. Bradford. His token of
defiance was a bundle of arrows, tied with
a snake skin. Bradford filled the skin with
powder and balls, and sent it back to
Canonics. The chief having never seen
the like before, regarded these substances
with superstitious awe. They were sent
from village to village, and excited so
much alarm, that the sachem sued for
peace, and made a treaty of friendship,
which he never violated; notwithstanding
he often received provocations that would
have been considered sufficient to justify
any one but an Indian, in breaking his
compact.

When Roger Williams became an exile
from Massachusetts, he found a friend in
Canonics, who gave him all the land in
the vicinity of Providence, for settlement.
Williams found more love and generous
sentiment in the heart of that forest mon-
arch, than among his own countrymen at
Boston. When the Pequot war broke out
in 1637, Canonics stood firmly in defence
of the English, and received their deputa-
tions with friendly assurances.

In 1638, Canonics feeling the infirmi-
ties of age, resigned his government into
the hands of his nephew, Miantonomoh.—
That chief was afterward made a prisoner
by Uncas, and murdered by the consent
of the English. The resentment of Canonics
was aroused, and he could hardly be
restrained from declaring war against the
whites. Prudent counsel prevailed in his
cabinet, and peace was maintained. This
wise and peaceable prince died in 1647,
at his seat on Canonicut Island, at the age
of eighty-five years.

MIANTONOMOH,

the nephew and successor of Canonics,
was also a noted warrior, and was a warm
friend and benefactor of the first settlers
of Rhode Island. He joined Capt. Mason
against the Pequots in 1637; and the fol-
lowing year was associated with Uncas,
the chief sachem of the Mohegans in a

treaty of peace with the English at Hart-
ford. The two sachems agreed not to
make war upon each other, without first
appealing to the English. Uncas soon
became the aggressor, and Miantonomoh
at the head of eight hundred warriors,
marched into the Mohegan country. A
severe battle ensued. By stratagem Un-
cas gained the victory and Miantonomoh
was made prisoner, with one of his brothers,
and two sons of Canonics.

The prisoners were sent to Hartford,
and the English decided to hand Miantonomoh
over to Uncas for execution without
torture. It was an ungenerous and wicked
decision Miantonomoh had always
been a firm friend of the English, without
the selfish motives that governed Uncas.
But just then a covetous desire to possess
the land of Uncas, made them willing to
secure his favor, even by so foul a proce-
dure. Delighted with the verdict of his
Christian (I) allies, Uncas with a few trusty
followers conducted Miantonomoh to the spot
where he was captured, and there a
brother of Uncas stepped up behind the
unsuspecting victim, and cleft his head
with a hatchet. The noble Miantonomoh
was buried where he was slain, and to this
day the locality is called Sachem's Plain.

This transaction aroused the fierce anger
of the Narragansetts against the English,
and they had their sympathy of the surround-
ing tribes. Hatred of the English, and of
their boasted Christianity, became deep-
rooted, and was a principal cause which
led to the bloody contest known as King
Philip's war, about thirty years later.—
Miantonomoh was forty years of age at
the time of his death.

UNCAS.

Unlike most of the Indian chiefs and
sachems who appear conspicuous in our
early annals, the line of descent from
Uncas comes down to our own time; and
he has been honored, in preference to
others, with a commemorative monument
from the hands of the white man. Uncas
was a Pequot by birth. Rebelling against
his chief Sassacus, he was expelled from
the Pequot domain, and by his talent and
sagacity soon took the rank and power of
a chief among the Mohegans. He became
the inveterate enemy of Sassacus, and was
at the head of the Mohegans in the invasion
against the Pequots in 1637.

He was also the firm friend of the Eng-
lish. He took up arms against King Philip,
and with two hundred Mohegans and a
larger number of subjugated Pequots, as-
sisted in defeating seven hundred of Philip's
Indian allies at Hadley. In 1659, Uncas
gave a deed to several white men, convey-
ing to them a large tract of land at the
head of Pequot, (now Thames) river,
where was afterwards founded the city of
Norwich, Ct.

The exact period of his death is not
known; but it is supposed to have been
about the year 1683. A neat granite obelisk,
about twenty feet in height, has been
erected in the city of Norwich, to the mem-
ory of Uncas. The foundation stone was
laid in 1825, by Gen. Jackson. There are
a few of the Mohegan tribe still living
near Norwich, but soon it may be written
upon a tomb-stone, "The last of the Mohe-
gans."

COURTESY.—A country gentleman visited
the city, and repaired to the house of
a relative, a lady who had married a mer-
chant. The parties were glad to see him,
and invited him to make their house his
home (as he had declared his intention of
remaining in the city but a day or two).
The husband anxious to show attention to
a relative and friend of his wife, took the
gentleman's horse to a livery stable in the
neighborhood. Having staid eleven days,
instead of two the country gentleman went
to the stable and ordered his horse to be
got ready. The bill was of course, present-
ed. "Oh, said the gentleman, 'Mr. —,
my relative, will pay this.' 'Very good,
Sir,' said the stable-keeper; 'please to get
an order from Mr. —; it will be the
same as money.' The horse was put up
again, and down went the country gentle-
man to Long Wharf, on which the mer-
chant kept. 'Well,' said he, 'I am going
now.' 'Are you?' said the merchant.
'Well, good bye.' 'Well, about my horse,
the man says the bill must be paid for his
keeping.' 'Well, I suppose that is all
right, Sir.' 'Yes—well, but you know
I'm your wife's cousin.' 'Yes,' said the
merchant, 'I know you are; but your horse
is not!'

WHEN TO WEAR INDIA RUBBERS.—We
have noticed that many persons wear India
rubbers in cold, dry weather to keep their
feet warm. This is an injurious and evil
practice. India rubber shoes are very
comfortable and convenient for covering
the feet during wet and sloppy weather,
but they should never be worn on any other
occasion; their sole use should be to
keep out the water. They should, how-
ever, therefore, be put off whenever the
wearer enters the house, and be worn as
little as possible, because they are air tight
and restrain the perspiration of the feet.—
The air cannot be excluded from them or
any portion of the body for any length of
time, without sensibly affecting the health.
It is our opinion that no habit tends more
to good health than clean feet, and clean
dry stockings, so as to allow the free pres-
piration of the nether extremities.

Sabbath Reading.

EXTRACT FROM MONOD'S MISSION OF
WOMAN.—Beneath the cross, the Cana-
naitish mother, type of the persevering wo-
man, surpassing in faith and light those
Apostles whom she wears with her cries
triumphs over the silence, refusal, disdain
even, by which the Lord himself seems to
contend against her invincible prayer, and
wrests from him at last, with the cure so
much desired, the most brilliant homage
that any child of Adam ever obtained.—
"O woman, great is thy faith! be it unto
thee as thou wilt." Beneath the cross
Mary Magdalene, freed from seven devils,
type of the grateful woman, surpassing
these same apostles in love and courage,
of two of them at Calvary and before them
at the sepulchre, is also chosen from among
them all, the first to behold her Lord
as He comes forth from the tomb, and
charged to carry the good news of his res-
urrection to those who would announce it
to the world.

What more shall I say? Shall I speak
of Julia, and Leis, Enodias and Sinyche,
Mary, Persis and Salome, and Tryphena
and Tryphosa? Of the many women of
the gospel, and of so many others who
have followed in their steps, the Perpetu-
as, the Moricas, the Mary Calamys and
the Elizabeth Frys? Beneath the cross,
with the Bible in hand—this Bible to
which no human creature owes more than
she, both in respect to the world and to
Christ—beneath the cross, it is there that
I love to see woman. Restored to God, to
man, to herself, so worthy in her submis-
sion, so noble in her humility, so strong in
her gentleness, gathering all the gifts she
has received to consecrate them to the ser-
vice of humanity with an ardor which our
sex hardly know how to exhibit except in
passion, she obliges us to confess that she
who effaced our primitive holiness, is also
she who now offers on this agonized earth
the brightest image of holiness.

CONVERSION OF A SOLDIER.—The fol-
lowing letter, copied from an English Mag-
azine, will show how earnest and faithful
a soldier may be in the service of his
season in laboring for his Divine Master.
In the Spring of '48, while on a visit to
the town of Blois, he arose early in the
morning and walked to a retired spot, for
the purpose of private meditation. On his
way he met a soldier, and his warm heart
of love led him to enquire if he was also
a soldier of the cross. The man seemed
very indifferent to spiritual instruction,
still, the faithful pastor having met him
the second time as he was returning home,
renewed the conversation. He entreated
him to forsake his sins, and accept that
salvation so freely offered to all who will
come to the Saviour. Contrary to his ex-
pectation the soldier called before he left,
and accepted some tracts that the faithful
pastor had offered him.

The evening before the annual meeting
of the British Missionary Society, Dr. Mon-
od received a letter of great interest from
the soldier, from which the following is an
extract:—"Sir—It is now nearly a year
since you met a soldier by the burying
ground of Blois; it is he who writes to
you, to make known to you the grace he
has received from the Lord. I shall re-
member that day as my life, for having
since looked to the cross of Christ, I found,
as you had told me, that blood which pu-
rifies us from all sin. How blessed it is to
have such a Saviour; to know how he takes
care of us; hears our prayers, and an-
swers them. When you told me these
things I did not understand them. And
how could I, when I was blind, and my
heart was shut? But God, who will not
the death of a sinner, had mercy on me.

"I entreat you to join your prayers to
mine, that God may strengthen me more
and more, and enable me to resist the bar-
tering of the world. If I had only my own
reason to sustain me, I should be very un-
happy; but looking to Jesus, it is sweet
to remember that he said himself, 'In the
world ye shall have tribulation, but he of
good cheer, I have overcome the world.'—
With such promises could we hesitate to
follow the steps of our master? Since he
has overcome, we shall overcome also,
through Jesus Christ, who strengthens us."
"I cannot say that every day is full of
joy; but I have contemplated my Saviour,
and my heart has found the refreshing dew
which comes down upon the barren earth.
May the Lord guide us by the hand, that
we may all walk in the light of Him who
directs all things, and in whom I am your
brother in Jesus."

We are happy to add that the pastor of
Blois fully confirmed the contents of the
soldier's letter to Dr. Monod; having had
frequent intercourse with him, he consid-
ered him a converted man, and admitted
him to the Lord's table on Christmas day.
Christian Treasury.

A man of ability should select such
books as he feels beyond his own power to
have produced. What can other books do
for him but waste his time and increase
pride.—*Fuller.*

ments for the benefit of other per-
sons, as well as all legal advertise-
ments, and advertisements of real
estate, or auction sales, sent in by
them, must be paid for at the usual
rates.
Cards of acknowledgment, reli-
gious notices, and the like, one in-
sertion, 50 cents per square.
Births, marriages and deaths, in-
serted without charge; but all ad-
vertisements to the ordinary announce-
ment, as obituary notices, &c., will be
charged at 4 cents per line, no charge
being less than 25 cents.
No paper will be discontinued
until arrears are paid, except at
the option of the publishers.

Job Printing

in its various branches, executed
with despatch.
F. A. PRATT, WM. MESSER.

Number 5,246.

Memoir of Rhode-Island.

1742

Four Spanish gentlemen were brought
in by a privateer, under such circumstances
that they were entertained during a stay of
nine weeks at the expense of the colony.—
They are said to be Spanish prisoners, but
were allowed perfect liberty here and to
leave at their pleasure. One was the cap-
tain.

The people of the country part of New-
port petitioned the assembly to be set off
and incorporated a separate town. They
state in their petition that Newport "con-
tains of Freemen, upwards of 500."
The town of Exeter was incorporated
March 1741-2.

1743.

The General Assembly met at Newport
on the 3d of May, and on the 5th were
chosen.

WM. GREENE, Governor.
JOSEPH WHIPPLE, Deputy Governor.

Assistants.
Peter Bours, William Ellery,
Ezekiel Warner, Rich. Fenner,
John Dexter, Daniel Howland,
Philip Arnold, James Arnold,
Christopher Phillips, Rouse Helme.

James Martin, Secretary.
Daniel Uppide, Attorney General.
John Gardner, General Treasurer.
The Deputies from Newport were:
Geo. Goulding, Daniel Gould,
Nicholas Easton, John Cranston,
Jonathan Nichols, Ezbon Sanford.

Middletown Incorporated.
June session 1743. "An act for di-
viding the town of Newport, in the county
of Newport into two towns."

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly
of this colony, and by the authority there-
of it is enacted, that the said town of New-
port be divided into two towns, and the
division to begin at the head of the creek
that separates the two farms of the Hon.
Joseph Whipple, Esq., and Godfrey Mal-
bone of said Newport, merchant, and so to
extend upon a direct line between the two
houses of Elisha Card and that is the pos-
sion of Samuel Pemberton, Esq., and from
thence, on a straight line, to the place on
the sea, and all the Southward and west-
ward of the said line to belong to the town
of Newport, and all to the northward and
eastward of said line to be incorporated
into a town by the name of Middletown."

The State House in Newport was finish-
ed, as to the outside, this year, Richard
Monday drew the plan of the building, as
appears by an allowance made his widow
for that service.

This year the court of equity was abol-
ished, and new trials, in certain cases, al-
lowed by the Supreme Court.

The freemen had the privilege, before
this time of proxying for general officers in
the towns in which they lived, and on the
day of election at Newport. This As-
sembly enacted that no person should take
out or alter his proxy previously given in,
at town meeting, on the day of General Elec-
tion, as had been practised before. The
day for proxying in the towns was changed
from the first Tuesday in March to the
third Wednesday in April.

1744

The Assembly met at Newport May 1st,
and on the 2d, were elected.

WILLIAM GREENE, Governor.

JOSEPH WHIPPLE, Dep. Gov.

Assistants.
Benjamin Hazard, William Ellery,
Wm. Barton, Rich. Fenner,
Daniel Howland, Robert Lawton,
James Arnold, Wm. Kloe,
Daniel Coggeshall, Rouse Helme.

James Martin, Secretary.
John Gardner, Treasurer.

The Deputies from Newport were Sam-
uel Wickham, Peter Coggeshall, John Til-
linghast, John Cranston, Joseph Jacob and
Benjamin Hall.

The sloop "Tartar" was fitted out in the
spring and a proposition made to Connecti-
cut that she should cruise in company with
the Connecticut ship of war, as far East-
ward as Martha's Vineyard, and as far
Westward as Long Island extends.

This proposition appears to have been
accepted by Connecticut and continued un-
til the last of October, when the Tartar was
taken into port and laid up for the winter.
More paper money was ordered to be
made, and a tax laid on the several towns
to support the expenses of the war.

The bounty allowed on raising hemp and
flax, and the taking of whale oil, codfish
and whalebone was taken off this year.
£150 sterling was remitted to the col-
ony agent in England. It was purchased
by a committee, and cost £980 old tenor.
So that the currency of the colony (say old
tenor) stood at £1-0-0 sterling for about
six and a half pence local currency.—
Money of the new tenor was worth four
times as much as the old.

The French, with great professions of
neutrality, had been secretly aiding Spain
in the war, and were then preparing to take
a belligerent part as soon as circumstances
should favor that measure, and actually
commenced hostilities before war was de-
clared, which was done by France on the
4th of March, and by England the same

It has been announced that there will be a Congress for the nations of Europe, to meet at Baden in Germany, on the first of May of this year. In their hatred of our institutions in this western hemisphere, it may seem strange, that the sovereigns of Europe, should condescend to use a word to describe this expected assemblage, which might appear to be borrowed from the constitution of the United States. But whatever the policy, it is certain that this is done with a purpose. The ruling powers of Europe know that their thrones are not supported by just and humane principles, but by cunning and by force. They know that they govern the peoples without their consent, and that as rulers they are always in the occupation of a false position. In peace as well as in war, they are defended only by bayonets, and they know, that whenever the bayonets shall bring to think in concert, the safety of their thrones will not be so much respected.

The United States of America are favorably known in Europe, at least to the commercial and more intelligent classes. And it is to conciliate these, and the popular sentiment in the most discontented, in every quarter, and on every account, that this congress of nations is called; as much at least as it is to arrange any protocols for the maintenance of peace, or to gain time for a better preparation for war. The several nations will be represented by their respective ambassadors, and the congress which they will compose will bear some resemblance, though in little more than the name, to the congress which annually meet under our American constitution. So far as this, if this be in that direction, the sovereigns of Europe are willing to go, as it seems, in approbation, if not imitation, of the popular system which has hitherto been effectual in preventing the outbreak of hostilities between opposite portions of our American Union.

Whatever falling off there may have been in our national confidence, since so many of the statesmen of a former generation have ceased to be heard in debate, in either branch of that body; and whatever loss of dignity or of reputation abroad, may have fallen, in reality or by unfair report, upon any branch of our national government, it must be a matter of just pride in every American citizen, to witness the honor that is often paid to the institutions of his own country, either by the sovereigns or their subjects in Europe, whenever a fair comparison is made between what has been inherited there, as the best which they are permitted to hope, and what has been established here, for the first time in all the world, as the best system of government which the ingenuity of man has ever devised. Suffrage, and representation by suffrage, are the elements which we possess; but which are little used, and would be of little use, under the arbitrary forms of government in the old world. But wherever these privileges are enjoyed to some extent, the tendency is to an enlargement of them, as by the debates of Parliament appears to be the case in the British Empire at the present time.

This Congress of Baden, (or whatever place may be finally agreed upon) therefore, will be understood only as the representation of the governments, and not of the nations. It was first proposed, as the foreign press appears to agree was the fact, by Russia, and is favored also by England as a peace measure. But whether peace will be promoted or war accelerated by this Assembly, may be very difficult to determine in advance. Europe is not an organization which can be easily broken up, and it may be more difficult, in this way, to keep the peace among the nations, than among the ambassadors. It has seemed, sometimes, that even our Congress was not so well qualified to govern itself, as it should be, to be instrumental in keeping the peace among the States. To make or repeal laws for those who are bound to submit to legislation is one thing. But to make or repeal laws for the government of those who are ruled by force, and under no obligation to submit to any other authority, is another thing.

How the Congress of Baden, or elsewhere, will be able to repeal an act (so to speak) of the Congress of Vienna, made in 1815, by which Austria has held her Italian possessions, as a conquered territory, it is not easy to conjecture. How Sardinia, (and this Kingdom may now be represented, though it was not in 1815,) can gain any thing in the approaching Congress, or NAPOLEON the Nephew as the champion of the rights of Sardinia to be recovered from the enemies of his renowned Uncle, can effect anything to that end, in a council of diplomats, remains to be seen. The question of territory, so far indeed as the territory is only concerned, is clearly a question of action in the field, and not of deliberation in council. Territorial aggrandizement may not, however, be the principal issue between Austria and Sardinia. To say nothing of the irreconcilable hatred between the peoples, there is a difference of views in relation to the government of Italy, which cannot easily be reconciled.

Europe, taken as one country, may be more than one-half as large as the United States in extent. And taken as the measure of what is due to the cause of humanity and freedom, to the love of peace and to the rights of conscience, to man as man, and to peoples as peoples, Europe, though claiming to be a whole quarter of the world and the most important one of the four, appears to be a very small region, in comparison with this truly great country—and to be often exposed to the most desolating wars, without any good reason to be given for the treasure that is wasted and for the lives that must be lost. On account of the higher civilization of his country in all these respects, the American citizen has the best ground to be attached to its constitution, and to reverence the wisdom and justice which may preside over the best interests of the people. The cause of humanity throughout the world, may in some measure depend upon the high estimate which he should put upon the excellence of his position.

When the subject of a change from a Town to a City form of Government was agitated, it was argued by some opposed to the city form, that there would be much difficulty in finding men to fill the offices of City Councilmen, and that it would be necessary to pay such men for their services. The fallacy of this argument has been proved by the late election, and judging from the number of candidates for some of the offices, it is evident that there is not at present a lack of patriots, willing to assist, without charge, to manage the city affairs, and we are pleased to see it, as it shows that our citizens are disposed to be self-sacrificing, as all who have filled the offices of City Councilmen will freely acknowledge the position to be a very unthankful one.

At the annual meeting of the Mechanics Association held Monday, April 4th, the following persons were elected officers for the year ensuing:

President—William E. Crandall.
Vice President—George W. Perry.
Treasurer—William Brownell.
Secretary—Benjamin H. Stevens.

The news of the defeat of the English ministry in the House of Commons, on the reform bill, is of much interest on this side of the Atlantic. It shows that reform is still in progress in the land of our ancestors, where in the last quarter of a century it has constantly been advancing, and more than in any other country in the world, during the same period. On the subject of toleration, and in reference to suffrage and representation, it is true that previous to that time they were in little better than a savage condition, even in that seat of the arts and of intellectual grandeur. And it has not been at any time so much the voice of the people as a multitude, as the voice of humanity uttered by men distinguished as the leading minds and as the exponents of justice, which has been often heard, and which has prevailed, at last, in a wonderful degree, over the obstinate prejudice of rank, and the time honored abuses of power.

This bill is called a reform bill, and it does provide for some degree of reform; but it is defeated on the ground that the reform which it provides is too little, and tends to perpetuate inequality, rather than to remove it entirely out of the way. It is a sample of that economy which has always been practiced by English statesmen, which grants but little, to retain much more that should be granted. There is wisdom in this policy, they suppose, as by holding on to the abuses without yielding any thing, they know that the change, which eventually must come, will be of a radical and uncontrollable kind; and that they may not be able to make such terms of capitulation as will save any of their feudal rights and privileges. As the storm which has been gathering for ages, may burst upon their antiquated monarchy and aristocracy, and overwhelm both in the sweeping flood of revolution.

It is very remarkable with what facility the administration of the British Empire is changed. A single vote in Parliament, on some great question, may break down any Cabinet invested with all the executive power of the government. And not only this, in changing the ministry for want of confidence, the legislative branch may proceed to change the constitution in many important respects, if they cannot abolish the monarchy and aristocracy. So that the English system is much less conservative, than the republican forms of government adopted in this country. Here the governments as such, have no power to change a constitution in any respect; and the people, who are the authority upon which every proposition for reform must depend, are even required to be almost unanimous before any change can be made. Perhaps this is well, for no State would have the same constitution for a longer period than one year, if their organic laws should be annually revised.

That our Cabinet should resign, and another be appointed in its place, as it seems very probable in this instance will be the case, may not be owing entirely to the republican tendency of the British Empire. The European question of peace or war, may have something to do with the change that is now expected. For, though the press in England speaks contemptuously of Italian nationality, there cannot be any indifference of opinion on the stirring matters in controversy, which underlie all this preparation for hostilities. And if war should be averted by means of diplomacy, the great cause of mischief, will not cease to operate to endanger the peace of Europe. And whenever, and wherever the expected contest shall commence, the change that may be made in the relation of one government to another, and between governments and peoples, will in all probability be such, as that a new map will be needed to show the condition of Nations.

If we compare the magnificent steamers of the present day with a description of the first steamboat contrived by FULTON, and navigated from New York to Albany, we almost wonder how such an unwieldy and unmanageable craft was FULTON's first steamer, could have been made to work sufficiently well to afford encouragement for perseverance. The model was like a ship, with a short deck at each end, the middle of the boat being entirely uncovered, and the machinery exposed to view. The boiler was shaft the engine and covered by a house similar to a canal boat, and in this part of the boat were the quarters for the officers and a few births for the accommodation of passengers.—There were no guard or other protection for the wheels, and, as a necessary consequence of this arrangement, there was no protection from the spray caused by the wheels when in motion, and it was necessary to use much precaution to prevent them from being broken, which, however, was little availed when the skippers of the river craft—who were mortal enemies—taking advantage of her unwieldiness, very often ran foul of her when they thought they could do so with impunity. The form of the rudder was the same as was in use in sail vessels, worked by a tiller, and had so little control of the vessel that she could hardly be managed, and could not be made to turn round even in the whole breadth of the North River at New York. The boiler was of a peculiar form and was set in masonry. The condenser was of the size of those used in land engines, and stood, as was and still is the practice in them, in a large cold water cistern. There was a bitter feeling of opposition to this craft, by those interested in the carrying trade on the river, as in her they thought they saw the ruin of their business; but in this, as in most other instances of a like nature, they were deceived, as the additional facilities for a speedy communication between the two river terminations caused a very great increase in the commerce, although at the present time there is but one more object to be attained in order to cause steam to supersede sail vessels in most cases, and that is the disparity in the cost of their construction and management, which is being gradually overcome and which in time will probably be brought about.

The persons injured by the falling of the staging at the Ocean House, are recovering from the effects of the fall, and every case presents fully as favorable an aspect as could have been anticipated. AILMAN'S injuries were much more severe than either of the others, and it has been stated that there was a difference of opinion between the bone setter (Dr. SWEET) and the physicians, as to the best course to pursue in relation to the compound fracture in the arm. We are requested by one of the attending physicians to say, that in the treatment of the case which has been pursued, all of them agreed that it was the best, and although it was found necessary to cut off a portion of the bone, so as to shorten the arm more than an inch, the prospect now is that the bone will unite, and the arm (the left one) be useful for many purposes. He is under the care of Doctors BUTLER, KING, TURNER and WATSON.

ABOUT forty of the citizens of Globe Village, Fall River, R. I., have organized themselves into a military company, and intend applying to the General Assembly for a charter. The Newport Artillery is the only chartered company in this county at the present time.

Mrs. and Miss BRIN, Hon. WM. B. LAWRENCE and the two MISS LAWRENCE were at Rome, Italy, last month.

THE REUNION.
Dear Sir:—It has afforded me great pleasure to learn through your last paper, that so earnest and decided an effort had been made, by the "Newporters in New York," towards the consummation of a re-union during the coming summer. It would have been pleasant to me, and I think it would to all of those abroad, if some little interest had been taken in such a meeting, by those left at home; but I suppose the influences which surround them, or the fear of being considered too fast, has held them back. There are many of those abroad, however, who feel that they will be welcomed back, without a formal invitation, and they it who must, and who, I have no doubt, will project and carry out this scheme.

Considering that the few Newport boys in St. Louis, are as far West as any, I have consulted with them and we would coincide with "Thirty Gentlemen in New York" in appointing the 22d day of August for the said re-union. Our reason for choosing the twenty-second, is that we may be able to attend, and then have sufficient time to return to St. Louis before the first of September, at which time our business will probably require our attention. We do not desire to have it on that day merely for our own accommodation, but would prefer it, provided it is as convenient for the majority. I would also suggest that a paper be drawn up, stating the proposed re-union, and that all those who feel an interest in having it take place, be invited to call and put their names to it, that we may know how many of those in Newport are willing to take part in it.

The scheme is a glorious one, and if successfully carried out, will doubtless prove a proud day for "Old Newport," and a happy one for those who visit her. Though unable to lend our immediate aid to make her advancement more speedy, or her beauties more attractive, yet the pleasure of seeing and hearing of those improvements which are going on, though, perhaps, but slowly increases our happiness, and causes us to look with still more pride on that fair land our "Island Home." I am writing my own feelings, yet I know there are many others, I might say all who feel as I do on this subject. There are a few, who, having been absent a long time have become interested, in both their business and social relations with the prosperity of other places. They may seemingly care but little whether Newport's progress is rapid or not; still I feel sure that none can hear of her prosperity without feeling gratified and pleased. If we could say as much for many of those who are still living there and who have it in their power to aid, rather than clog her progress she would evidently be benefited.

I noticed a few weeks ago the letter written by "J. R. S." and am glad to find that someone has the courage to state the plain facts as they are. They are indeed lamentable facts, and I fear it would be impossible to turn them from the now well beaten tracks. If, however, the evil cannot be remedied at present, it may prove a beneficial lesson to the generation who will be here long have what business there is done in Newport, in their own hands. Newport has tried the plan of "Old Fogysm" long enough. She cannot fare worse under the rule of "Young America" provided they do as well at home as many of them have done abroad.

I am sorry that I cannot at this time give you many items of news from this city. The spring business has been very fair considering the circumstances which would naturally effect it. The outfalls for those going to Pike's Peak and the Plains, will doubtless increase the demand in most branches of trade, and creates an activity in our streets, which, perhaps, we would not otherwise have. I might speak of the nudings now in process of erection, and of our new Post Office, which is by far the finest in the West, but I must close.

Trusting that the arrangements for the Re-union may meet with a speedy and satisfactory consummation, I remain yours &c.
St. Louis, April 18, 1859. ISOLE.

The suggestion of "Isle" shall be complied with, and those desirous of helping the matter along will find a paper at this office, and by this means and by the assistance of the ladies, we hope to see the project accomplished. The following we take from the Providence Post and endeavor to name the time definitely next week.

A RE-UNION OF THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF RHODE ISLAND, has been proposed in the Newport Mercury, to take place some time during the coming summer. The last week in August, the Mercury says, seems to be the time most generally approved; and we suggest to that paper that more will be lost than can possibly be gained by any further delay in fixing upon the time. Why should we not be confirmed in the same spot, and then allow the parties interested to make such arrangements to be present? If the day is settled at once, those who are not accommodated by it will have ample time to "bring things round," while, if it is left unsettled much longer, a great many who would like to be present will perhaps find the festival taking place at just the wrong time.

Some months ago, in the winter, in fact, when the ground was covered with snow and ice, where no one thought about the summer or how they should pass the months devoted to relaxation and pleasure, we dwelt on the prospects of Newport for the season of 1859; and everything at the present time tends to confirm what we then said. But with all our sanguine expectations, we fall short of the real mark, and there is no room now for the doubts of the most skeptical in regard to the position Newport must take in a few months. Early in the year—earlier than ever before—calls were frequently made for houses, which were leased in anticipation of the season, and as the time draws near when those who are to occupy them are expected to come, the activity increases, so that we are led to the conclusion there will not be a single house without a tenant. The number rented is very large; nearly all the first class houses have been taken up—the number left will not begin to suffice for future demands—and those of more moderate pretensions have found ready customers, at good prices. The hotels, too, are in a good way of doing a lucrative business. The change going on at the Ocean House has given an impetus to all the others, and these places of general resort will be thronged by families and parties, large and small. Of course we should have music, the best and without stint; of amusement there will be no lack, and if we can only get enough to eat at the height of the season we shall be thankful. But at present we do not apprehend anything like a famine, for those who cater for the public have learned to provide in advance, so that they may be prepared for any emergency; and on the island hundreds of fat sheep and lambs have been set aside for July and August, and every evening hen and turkey has been allowed to gratify her inclination to rear a brood that will not be permitted to grow to maturity, but will be brought to the block in early life.

THE CITY ELECTION of Wednesday last passed off rather quietly, for although there were opposing candidates for each position, there was no question of a particular importance to require more than the success of each favorite candidate. The present efficient Mayor was re-elected by a handsome majority. The Board of Aldermen elect are all new men. Mr. AILMAN being the only one who has served in that position; he having been Alderman of the Third Ward during Mayor SWINBURNE'S administration. There is one vacancy in the Common Council to be filled, and of those elect, four are in the present Council, and five are new men. The following is the result as declared by the Board of Aldermen—

FOR MAYOR.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5
Wm. H. Cranston	90	135	143	132	639
Seth W. Macy	73	52	36	64	273
Scattering	2	6	2	6	2
Majority for Cranston	240.				

CITY COUNCIL.

1st Ward.

FOR ALDERMAN.

James C. Albro, 103; Wm. H. Crandall, 46.

FOR ALDERMAN.

John C. Soddard, 169; Scattering, 1.

2d Ward.

FOR ALDERMAN.

Geo. A. Simms, 102; William Messer, 62.

FOR ALDERMAN.

Maj. for Simms, 40.

3d Ward.

FOR ALDERMAN.

James C. Powell, 116; John W. Sherman, 82.

FOR ALDERMAN.

Maj. for Powell, 25; Scattering, 3.

4th Ward.

FOR ALDERMAN.

Thos. Coggeshall, 148; Benjamin H. Stevens, 31.

FOR ALDERMAN.

Majority for Coggeshall, 117.

5th Ward.

FOR ALDERMAN.

Maj. for Bush, 123; Scattering, 1.

FOR ALDERMAN.

John C. Ailman, 117; Votes not counted, 29.

6th Ward.

FOR ALDERMAN.

Robert J. Taylor, 178; Scattering, 3.

FOR ALDERMAN.

Ab. T. Peckhams, 58; Wm. B. Sherman, 42.

FOR ALDERMAN.

Wm. H. Bliss, 48; Wm. B. Wilson, 29.

FOR ALDERMAN.

Scattering, 13; No election.

7th Ward.

FOR ALDERMAN.

Wm. C. Townsend, 126; Benjamin Freeborn, 61.

FOR ALDERMAN.

Maj. for Townsend, 73.

8th Ward.

FOR ALDERMAN.

C. W. Underwood, 158; Scattering, 6.

FOR ALDERMAN.

Maj. for Underwood, 101; Scattering, 62.

9th Ward.

FOR ALDERMAN.

N. M. Chaffee, 101; Scattering, 62.

FOR ALDERMAN.

Maj. for Chaffee, 39.

10th Ward.

FOR ALDERMAN.

Stephen S. Albro, 105; Luther Bateman, 92.

FOR ALDERMAN.

Maj. for Albro, 15; W. T. Underwood, 88.

FOR ALDERMAN.

Maj. for Burdick, 11.

11th Ward.

FOR ALDERMAN.

Mr. F. H. GREENE having removed his establishment to No. 18 Broad street, has now a handsome store, and it is well filled with new and seasonable goods, which he guarantees to sell at very low prices.

By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that the steamer Perry, Capt. ALLEN, leaves this city hereafter, for Providence at fifteen minutes before eight, instead of eight o'clock, as heretofore.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Lectures on the Holy War by Patton, Sheldon & Co. We should rejoice to see a copy of the work in every family, especially that every boy should possess a work so calculated to excite in his heart a desire to become a soldier of the cross. We will at some future time give extracts in the Child's Column.

Says an English review, "We had every expectation of seeing a book that would not only be admirable as to the best views of vital and experimental Christianity, but a powerful stimulus to thought and reflection, and in every way a great tonic to any family where they must do incalculable good."

Capt. Russell's Watchword, or "F. H. T.," is a new book, intended to impress upon the mind of constant perseverance, never giving up, with the idea that an object "can't be done," but constantly endeavoring to accomplish what is set on foot to be performed. Many a boy as he reads these pages, will see himself pictured out, and for all to be as successful as Capt. Russell, they should have for their watch word—"F. H. T."

ABORIGINAL EXHIBITION AT WARREN.

Monday afternoon, while several persons were digging an asparagus bed in the rear of James Childs, Esq.'s residence on Liberty street, Warren, they discovered the skeleton of an Indian, much decayed. A string of wampum, an iron bracelet resembling an adze, a copper cooking utensil, and several bone needles, were found in the same spot. Similar remains have been previously discovered, near by, and it is probable that the ground was used by the Indians as a burial place.

A NEW SORT OF GRAY FOR THE FEET.—We have seen a new article, which cannot fail to find general use as soon as its merits are known.—Boots with soles of wood. They are as elastic as any thick soles, easy to the feet, and comfortable. They are cheaper, and will turn water better than rubbers, which they will take the place of soon.—*See Banner.*

It is estimated that the earth annually borne beyond its mouth by the current of the Mississippi, amounts to 15,000,000 cubic yards.—This is the process by which Louisiana and Lower Missouri were formed, and the formation of the same silent workmanship is said to be receding from the sea a square mile of land each year of our era.

MARY HARTUNG is a pretty German woman, quite tall, young and pleasing in her way. She is unmarried, and is referred to the number by her children a bluish spread over her face and neck, and at last she falls to weeping bitterly. Wednesday the 27th inst., is the day fixed for her execution.

The St. John's Encampment of Knights Templars, of Providence, have decided to leave that city on the 19th of May, for Richmond, Va., via Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.—In Richmond they will be the guests of the Richmond Commandery, No. 2.

HON. F. A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent of New York Police, has resigned his position, and the Commissioners of Police are endeavoring to secure his services, but either Chief of Police MATCH, or Deputy Superintendent Carpenter will receive the appointment.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that 2,290 adventures for Pike's Peak have passed through that city since the first of January, and the number by rail routes is estimated at not less than 100,000, nine-tenths of whom will encounter hardships and disappointment.

SECRETARY COBE says the Treasury receipts are far beyond the estimates, and as yet he has not seen seventy-five to one hundred large whale ships are expected to arrive at this port during the present season, bringing oil and whalebone to the value of nearly three millions of dollars, and employing in the whaling trade about ten thousand men.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Quarterly Meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Rhode Island, held its quarterly session at Moshasuck Hall, in this city, yesterday commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the Grand Worthy Patriarch, Asa Sisson of Coventry, in the chair.

The report of the Grand Worthy Patriarch was read and referred to the Committee on the State of the Order. This report represents the Order in this State to be "increasing in number and usefulness."

The report of the Grand Scribe was read and referred to the Committee on the State of the Order. The receipts of the quarter were \$361.15; expenses \$89.00. The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Rhode Island, held its quarterly session at Moshasuck Hall, in this city, yesterday commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the Grand Worthy Patriarch, Asa Sisson of Coventry, in the chair.

An application was received from Elisha Lamphear and others, for charter of a new Division, to be located at Phenix Village, which was referred to the Committee on Charters, by them subsequently recommended, and granted.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the quarterly session in July be held at Atlantic Division No. 6, at Newport, and that Reps. George A. Winchester, Edwin Metcalf and Thomas W. Wood be a committee to make the necessary arrangements for conveyances, &c.

On motion of Mr. T. W. Wood, it was Resolved, That the ladies be admitted to the sessions of the Grand Division, within the enactments of the National Association, and that G. W. P. Asa Sisson, G. W. A. Philip B. Stines, Jr., and G. S. George A. Winchester, be a committee to prepare a suitable form of obligation to be administered to them.

An invitation to attend a lecture, to be delivered before Moshasuck Encampment L. O. of O. F., at Friendship Hall, in this city, on Thursday, 21st instant, by Rev. C. H. Malcom of Newport, was received and accepted.

The Grand Division adjourned to Tuesday, July 19th, then to meet at Newport.

Providence Journal, 20th.

FISH CULTURE.—A remarkable account has been lately given by Dr. Cloquet, to the Paris Societe d'Acclimation, of the results of an attempt to keep salmon in fresh water ponds having no communication with the sea. The experiment was made at St. Cloud, near St. Cloud, where M. Coste has successfully carried on piscicultural operations on a very extensive scale. The pond chosen for the experiment in question is of a great extent, and is supplied by a small stream of fresh water, sufficient to form a cascade. Three years ago the pond was entirely emptied, and cleaned out. In April and May 1855, several thousand salmon, only two months old, were placed in the pond with trout, and notwithstanding the voracious nature of the latter fish, the salmon have prospered so well that a few weeks ago, in the presence of the Emperor, who takes great interest in the artificial production of fish, no less than 200 kilograms weight of salmon was caught by one haul of a net. This result is very surprising, but M. Coste states that he was far more astonished to find that the female salmon were full of eggs.—He adds that he saw several eggs so highly developed that they were on the point of being emitted. These results, which bear the stamp of high authenticity, prove that salmon may be produced and reared in fresh water ponds, under similar circumstances to those by which trout are now so successfully multiplied in various waters around Paris.—*N. Y. Post.*

THE GREAT PENSION SCHEME.—The Hon. George C. Whiting, Commissioner of Patents, has issued a circular to the public in answer to the numerous applications for pensions, and letters of enquiry, under the supposition that the bill proposing to grant pensions to the soldiers of the late war, would be passed.

By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that the steamer Perry, Capt. ALLEN, leaves this city hereafter, for Providence at fifteen minutes before eight, instead of eight o'clock, as heretofore.

EXPECTED QUARANTINE RIOTS IN NEW YORK.—It was rumored in New York, on Saturday, that if the Legislature adjourned without taking any action to remove the quarantine buildings from Staten Island, the citizens of the Island would destroy them. The police commissioners have issued a circular to the citizens of the Island, advising them to be on their guard, and to be ready to resist any attempt to remove the buildings.

SHARP PRACTICE.—A New York broker, undertaking to turn a dishonest penny, last week was "practiced" by his own petard. A man offered him \$5,000 in gold dust, which he said had been stolen, for half its value. The broker seized the opportunity, weighed the dust, found it all right, and paid over the money. Almost immediately a professional policeman came in, said he had ascertained that the dust was stolen, and a certain parcel of gold dust. The broker, who was much alarmed, and finally offered the officer \$800 in bills to release him and keep mum.—The officer was accepted and the money paid.—The broker then concluded it was best to get rid of the gold as soon as possible, but on attempting to do so, he found it only copper filings. The policeman was also informed of the broker's fraud, and he was taken to the police station, where he is now being held.

THE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.—The Buenos Aires Commercial Directory of February 10th, says that, though nothing is certainly known of the terms of the settlement of our Paraguay difficulties, they are currently believed to be as follows:

1. The Water Witch affair is to be negotiated for by a salute to the American flag of twenty guns.
2. Ten thousand dollars is to be paid to the wife of Sam'l Canine, killed in the affair of Fort Itapara.
3. The treaty of 1852 is to be ratified.
4. The navigation of the Paraguay and Parana is to be acknowledged free.
5. The claims of the Navigation Company are to be settled by a mixed commission at Washington.

The trial of Capt. Townsend, of the Echo, slave, was progressing last week at Charleston, S. C. The testimony of Judge Smith and Lieut. Carpenter went to show that there were 320 negroes on board the Echo at the time of her capture; the vessel most filthy and the blacks diseased and starving; crowded together on the slave deck, and those in the hatchway exposed to all weathers. A white flag with a

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